this day.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, May 3, 1999

called to order by the Speaker pro tem- taries. pore (Mrs. BIGGERT).

## DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

> WASHINGTON, DC. May 3, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JUDY BIGGERT to act as Speaker pro tempore on

> J. DENNIS HASTERT. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

With gratefulness and praise, O gracious God, we laud Your name for the strength You provide for us in all the seasons of life. In times of great anxiety and sorrow. Your spirit comforts and sustains our very souls; in times of great joy and acclaim, Your spirit encourages us in our celebration of life. Whether in tears or laughter, whether in illness or health, Your presence in our lives gives meaning and purpose and confidence for this day. For all Your gifts to us and to all people we offer this our earnest prayer. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GIBBONS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God. indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr.

The House met at 2 p.m. and was Sherman Williams, one of his secre-

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for a bike rodeo to be conducted by the Earth Force Youth Bike Summit.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 609. An act to amend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 to prevent the abuse of inhalants through programs under that Act, and for other pur-

## COMMUNICATION FROM MAN, HOUSE REPUBLICAN CON-FERENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a communication from the Honorable J.C. WATTS, Jr., Chairman, House Republican Conference:

HOUSE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, DC, April 30, 1999.

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I write to notify you pursuant to L. Deschler, 3 Deschler's Precedents of the United States House of Representatives ch. 11, §14.8 (1963), that I have been served with an administrative agency subpoena (in my capacity as Chairman of the House Republican Conference) issued by the Federal Election Commission. The subpoena seeks information and documents relating to Conference activity from 1996.

Sincerely,

J.C. WATTS, Jr., Chairman.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON-ORABLE JOHN A. BOEHNER. MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 30, 1999.

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you pursuant to L. Deschler, 3 Deschler's Precedents of the United States House of Representatives ch. 11 §14.8 (1963), that I have been served with an administrative agency subpoena issued by the Federal Election Commission.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE HONORABLE JOHN A. BOEHNER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Barry Jackson, Chief of Staff to the Honorable John A. BOEHNER, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 30, 1999.

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you pursuant to L. Deschler, 3 Deschler's Precedents of the United States House of Representatives ch. 11, §14.8 (1963), that I have been served with an administrative agency subpoena issued by the Federal Election Commission.

Sincerely,

BARRY JACKSON, Chief of Staff.

#### OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVER-SITIES ARE THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN INTELLECT

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of our colleges and universities for they are the foundations of America's intellect as they prepare our young men and women for their futures.

The University of Nevada-Reno has strengthened that foundation and is receiving national recognition for a program that helps student athletes complete their degrees after their sports eligibility expires.

The National Consortium for Academics and Sports based in Orlando, Florida, recently honored the University of Nevada-Reno's program as a model for more than 100 colleges and universities that utilize the consortium's services.

Member schools invite former scholarship student athletes back to campus in order to complete degree requirements. In exchange, the former student athletes participate in community service and youth outreach. This is a

winning approach for the students, the university and the surrounding communities.

I applaud the University of Nevada-Reno and its continued excellence in education.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106–56)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS REGARDING REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-51)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In response to the brutal ethnic cleansing campaign in Kosovo carried out by the military, police, and paramilitary forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). the NATO allies have agreed to buttress NATO's military actions by tightening economic sanctions against the Milosevic regime. Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)), I hereby report to the Congress that, in order to implement the measures called for by NATO, I have exercised my statutory authority to take additional steps with respect to the continuing human rights and humanitarian crisis in Kosovo and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13088 of June 9. 1998.

Pusuant to this authority, I have issued a new Executive order that:

- —expands the assets freeze previously imposed on the assets of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro subject to U.S. jurisdiction, by removing the exemption in Executive Order 13088 for financial transactions by United States persons conducted exclusively through the domestic banking system within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or using bank notes or barter;
- —prohibits exports or reexports, directly or indirectly, from the United States or by a United States person, wherever located, of goods, software, technology, or services to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro;
- —prohibits imports, directly or indirectly, into the United States of goods, software, technology, or services from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or owned or controlled by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro;—prohibits any transaction or deal-
- ing, including approving, financing, or facilitating, by a United States person, wherever located, related to trade with or to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

The trade-related prohibitions apply to any goods (including petroleum and petroleum products), software, technology (including technical data), or services, except to the extent excluded by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)).

The ban on new investment by United States persons in the territory of Serbia—imposed by Executive Order 13088—continues in effect.

The Executive order provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall give special consideration to the circumstances of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro. As with Executive Order 13088, an exemption from the new sanctions has been granted to Montenegro. In implementing this order, special consideration is also to be given to the humanitarian needs of refugees from Kosovo and other civilians within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

In keeping with my Administration's new policy to exempt commercial sales of food and medicine from sanctions regimes, the Executive order directs the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to authorize commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end use in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Such sales are to be subject to appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or political use by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON. THE WHITE HOUSE, April 30, 1999.

CONTINUING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106–58)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To The Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

# EVERYONE IS WORSE OFF BY STARTING THIS WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I read this weekend an article from The Washington Post that said our bombs have done \$50 billion worth of damage to Yugoslavia. Also, the article said that this was more bombing than that country had sustained during all of World War II when it was bombed by both sides, and that unemployment there is now over 50 percent.

Yugoslavia is a relatively small country geographically, with a population about equal to that of Tennessee and North Carolina combined. It is obvious that Yugoslavia and especially